### THE SALT LAKE HERALD Published Every Day in the Year

BY THE HERALD COMPANY.

Terms of Subscription. DAILY AND SUNDAY—One month, 85 cents; three months, \$2.50; one year, \$10.00. SUNDAY—One year, \$2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY—(In advance), one year, \$1.50; six months, 75 cents.

Eastern Offices, W. J. Morton in charge—150 Nassau Street, New York; M Washington Street, Chicago.

Subscribers wishing address of paper changed must give former as well as present address.
All papers are continued until explicit order is received to discontinue. All arrearages must be paid in every case.

The Herald can be obtained at these New York-Waldorf-Astoria; Imperial. Boston-Young's hotel. Chicago - The Auditorium; Palmer

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### THE NEW FREIGHT RATES.

T WO THINGS ARE WORTH noting in connection with the Commercial club's successful effort to secure a readjustment of rates on certain classes of freight into Salt One point is the value of intelligent effort through a business organization; the other is the demonstration of the fact that the railroad companies are more willing to meet shippers half way when the negotiations are conducted in an amicable

When this rate question was firs taken up by the club's committee on transportation, a majority of the memmethods to compel, if possible, the dividuals to avoid payment of their concessions desired. The chairman of just obligations." The bill provides the committee, J. E. Galigher, and that wages that are earned and pay-Senator Simon Bamberger, who was a able outside of the state shall not be member of the committee, asked for a liable to attachment or garnishment conciliatory policy, both declaring that unless process is personally served on more could be won by friendly presen- the defendant. It is manifestly imtation of the facts in the case than by possible to secure such service in most hostility and litigation.

prove his belief that the railroads of collecting his account. stantial and affect articles of such gen- is due them from a concern with headeral use as to insure a heavy saving to quarters in Utah. Yet he cannot, if the consumers of the city and regions this bill becomes a law, attach contiguous.

in its relatious to other points other state, upon the debtor. and connecting lines that it must have been a difficult matter for Mr. Schumacher, the traffic manager of the Short Line, to arrange them. His interest in the matter appreciation of the business community. As for Mr. Galigher and the transshow that the organization is a necessity in a business sense, entirely apart from its social value.

### THE OSLER AGE LIMIT.

T IS DIFFICULT to believe that Dr. having been born in 1849, and, after a Only rascals seek deliberately to evade long period of usefulness in this coun- fair and reasonable obligations. try, he has gone to England to accept We believe in protecting the an important professorship at Oxford. man, the man who is obliged to have We fancy that Dr. Osler is planning credit in order to live. But the best this work for many years to come and way to protect the poor man who is we hope he will be spared for a long. long time. He certainly would not have for the unworthy to escape their obligone to Oxford if he had expected to gations. Credits are easy when the retire in 1909.

contains abundant refutation of the be hard to get in states that go out theory that men are useless when they of their way to protect debtors. have arrived at the age of 60 years. It is quite true that a great majority of men of 60 years and over are no capable of as much work as they were T HE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE when they were younger. But the work T has just issued a Blue Book which quantity.

60, because at that age he is more like- accounts. ly to do harm than good to his patient. But, while we have the greatest respect | world has been growing more prosperfor the medical profession, there are ous at a fairly rapid rate during the other professions of almost as great last twenty years. The per capita savvalue to the human race.

Some of the world's greatest literand more of years. The average age the United States. of the United States senators is not | A surprising feature of the figures ment in favor of Dr. Osler's theory.

able to persuade the men of 60 that politicians are correct in their theory they should be retired, nor will he be then we should regard Russia as a able to persuade their friends to retire

### THE INAUGURATION.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, elected by the greatest popular majority ever given a presidential candidate in this country, has been inducted into office with all the pomp and ceremony that characterize that momentous proceeding. For four years from Saturday last he will, unless the hand of Providence intervenes, guide the destinies of our ship of state.

President Roosevelt is not an un- 1901, which is not bad at all. known quantity. The people of the nation have known him well for years and they have come to admire him as few other presidents have been ad- of sea urchins by a chemical process mired. They believe him to be honest This will doubtless insure us a plentiand fearless and straightforward; they ful supply of sea urchins. But, by the believe he will do what he believes to way, who wants any sea urchins?

be right, regardless of any outery that may be raised against him, regardless of powerful influences that may be ought to bear to swing him from

The Herald has not always agreed with President Roosevelt in the past, and it does not expect to agree with him always in the years that are to come. But we have always given him eredit for honesty of purpose, and his course during the last few months has been such as to arouse warm admiracriminal trusts need expect no favors at his hand. Preaching the gospel of the "square deal," he is going to practice it, if there is anything in indications, as long as he occupies his high position.

The inauguration ceremonies of Saturday were the thirtieth of their kind in the nation's history. We have not had, of course, that many presidents, because many of our chief executives have succeeded themselves. But there have been thirty formal inaugurations. This does not include the taking of the presidential oath by vice presidents who have succeeded to the office because of the deaths of their prede-

cessors. Every four years the spectacle has become more gorgeous, on each occasion there have been more soldiers, more civic societies, more gilt and tinsel. President Roosevelt went to a a greater extreme than any other president has gone, for President Roosevelt has a fondness for things of that sort. And there is really no first class reason why the event should not be a memorable one, for quadrennially it marks an epoch in the story of the na-

### DEFEAT THIS BILL.

bers were in favor of a fight by legal act to make it easier for certain ininstances.. Therefore, the creditor The chairman was given time to might just as well give up all thought

would be ready to grant changes in There are many men who work in the tariff if it were shown that the adjoining states for Utah corporations. shippers were entitled to it, and he has Their salary accounts are kept in this The concessions made are sub- state. The creditor knows that money money or any part of it unless he can The readjustment involved so much secure service, through an officer in an-

It will be said that it has been p sible in the past for those who will be affected by the law to be unjustly deprived of their earnings. That is, that a man might have his pay tied up for and his ultimate success deserves the a debt he did not owe. Now we submit that there is ample remedy at law in such cases. The injured man can, portation committee, the Commercial if he makes a sufficient showing, reclub owes them a vote of thanks for cover at least the expenses to which their work; they have done much to he has been put in making a defense And it is so rarely that an innocent man is injured that the argument is hardly worth considering.

The proposed law will help a great many more of dishonest men than it will save of honest men. An honest obligation should be paid as soon as Osler was serious when he said the debtor can find the money; an that after 60 years of age men should honest man will make sacrifices in ororily retired from public life. der to pay his creditors and preserve

entitled to credit is to make it hard law gives the creditor fair protection The history of the world's great men By the same token credits will always

### SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

they do is better and the value of a contains some very interesting figures man's work to the world and for the relative to the world's savings acworld cannot fairly be measured by its counts. The politicians tell us that the prosperity or lack of prosperity of Dr. Osler says that in medicine no the common people is indicated by the great step has been taken by any man rise and fall in the savings bank who was not young, or comparatively balances. It is not, true that all the young. We do not question his knowl- money deposited in savings banks is edge on this point, but we do not placed there by people who toil with think he would say that a physician their hands, but it is true that a conshould cease practicing when he is siderable proportion of it is in small

According to the Blue Book the ings deposits in the United States ificreased from \$18.10 in 1881 to \$26.47 in ature was written by authors of more 1891 and to \$34.83 in 1901. In Great than 60 years of age; some of the Britain increase per capita was from greatest statesmen of this and other \$11.50 in 1881 to \$23.14 in 1901, a gain countries have achieved fame beyond of more than a hundred per cent and that age and maintained it for a score a greater per capita gain than that of

far from 60. This, however, may be is the Russian showing. In 1881 the regarded by some people as an argu- Russian per capita was only about four cents. In 1901 it was \$3.27, or In any event Dr. Osler will not be eighty-one times as much. If the model country. The facts, however, are against such a theory. The increase in the Russian savings deposits is not going to cause any great rush of emigrants to that land.

The German empire seems to b about at a standstill. The per capita of \$42, the greatest, by the way, of any power, was maintained throughout the twenty years covered by the report. Little Denmark stood at the top of the list in 1901 with a per capita of \$76.31, with New Zealand second with France increased her per \$46.12. capita from \$7.47 in 1881 to \$22.72 in

Professor Jacques Loeb says he has discovered a means of fertilizing eggs

### FAMOUS DUELS OF KENTUCKY

IFLES at ninety feet. I know that distance."

Thomas Metcalfe, one time governor alarmed his challenger, one George Mc-Duffy of South Carolina, that the latter refused to fight, saying that it was murder, and not dueling, to which he had been requested to be a party. He suggested pistols, but the Kentuckian declined to fight with such weapons, and they did not meet on the field of honor.

a far cry back to the days of dueling in Kentucky, though there were hot-heads were resorted to that anti-quated method of settling disputes even after the state had put the ban of the

arter the state had put the ban of the law upon the practice.

The history of Kentucky and her great men in the early days is freely sprinkled with meetings between leading men in all walks of life, and many a promising career in politics and medicine was cut short by a shot fired in the settlement of some dispute which was usually trivial in its beginning. Duels and queling form a part of the history of Kentucky, and several of the nistory of Kentucky, and several of the duels had great effect on the subsequent events connected with the public life of the state. Even as late as 1849 it was not unusual for a man who was aggrieved at some insult, fancied or otherwise, to invite the offender to stand before him and allow himself to be the target for a pistol or rifle ball, the offender also having the privilege of shooting back.

In at least two instances, so anxious In at least two instances, so anxious for a fight were the Kentuckians involved in other quarreis that the second took up the challenge of the other and fought in the place of the principal, who declined to fight, William J. Graves of Louisville thus fought instead of his principal, when Jonathan Cilley declined to fight James Watson Webb, who had challenged him. Another instance was when James Richardson took up the challenge which was ardson took up the challenge which was sent to Professor Drake, who was op-posed to dueling, and fought Dr. Ben-jamin Dudley in Lexington, almost losing his life as a result.

The first duel fought in Kentucky was not fought at all; at least no shots were fired at a living target. It was in 1792, and ended in a shooting match for a gallon of whisky, the men who had thirsted for each other's blood becoming the best of friends after the agree nent which ended the affair. of this duel, which is the first instance lenge was sent and accepted, was first given to the public by Colonel R. T. Durrett, who wrote an account of it some years ago, obtaining the facts from a descendant of one of the princi-

both prominent in Louisville, and both related to the leading families in the state, had a quarrel over the small amount of 12½ cents, which Thurston claimed was due him as a fee for issuing a warrant. Both were magistrates, it being the custom then for the best men in the county to be magistrates. The first case which was presented to Thurston was a family quarrel between neighbors of the magistrate. He saw what was involved, and knowing that, no matter how he decided it, he would make enemies, issued a warrant making it returnable before Harrison. The latter tried the case, gave a decision which was satisfactory to all parties, and charged no fees. Later Thurston

lected no fees. A quarrel arose and both men became very angry. Thurston went to Robert Breckin-ridge, a member of the first constitu-

and made up.

It was finally agreed that a tree about the size of a man should be selected, fired at in turn by both men, and the one who hit should receive a gallon jug full of whisky. Thurston simply scratched the side of the tree, while Harrison put a bullet in the center. This ended the duel, and the whisky

vas drunk. Because of the prominence of th Because of the prominence of the men and the fact that Rowan was afterward accused of shooting before his opponent had turned, the duel between John Rowan and Dr. J. Chambers of Bardstown is one of the most famous which was ever fought in Kentucky. Dr. Chambers was killed by a ball which struck him in the side, on the firing of the second round. Both lived in Bardstown, and during a card game one night in February, 1801, they quarone night in February, 1801, they quar reled. A challenge was sent the next day and accepted. Major Bullock acted as second for Chambers, while George

M. Bibb acter for Rowan. M. Bibb acter for Rowan.

The details were arranged on Feb. 2.
and on the day following the men met
near Bardstown. It was agreed that
they should stand with their backs the one toward the other, and after the word was given turn and fire at will. Both men aimed carefully, resting their pistols on their left arms and shooting with deliberation. Both missed entirely on the first fire, but on the second round, both still shooting carefully, Dr. Chambers fell and side later.

Chambers fell and died later.

After the duel it was charged that
Rowan had shot before his opponent tarned, taking an unfair advantage.
This was denied by the friends of
Rowan and also by the witnesses, but
the Palladium, a weekly paper published in Frankfort, devoted all of several of its issues to a hearing by the two factions. The charge against Rowan was never considered seriously and was never proved by any reputable

Years after this duel a son of Rowan named John, fought a duel with Tom Marshall in almost the same place where the famous Rowan-Chambers duel was fought. Neither was hurt in this encounter. Marshall was a well known duellist typical of Kentucky. He was quick to anger and always ready to send or accept a challenge. He fought with James Watson Webb, who was editor of the Courier and Enquirer

fought with James Watson Webb, who was editor of the Courier and Enquirer of New York, and during the Mexican war fought with General James Jackson, both being slightly wounded.

Magnanimous as well as brave, and quick to forgive as quick to anger. Dr. Benjamin Dudley, a prominent physician of Lexington, exemplified the character of the Kentuckian by saying the life of the man he had shot and his the life of the man he had shot, and his action is one of the rarest field-ofnor encounters in the whole of dueling in this country. Dr. Dudle fought a duel with James Richardson shot him in the groin, and when h found his opponent was bleeding to death, stopped the flow of blood with his thumb until medical assistance could heal the wound.

could heal the wound.

The duel was the result of a quarrel between Dr. Dudley and Professor Drake of Transylvania college, Dudley challenged Drake, but the latter was opposed to dueling and declined, Richardson acted for Drake, and when the professor declined, Richardson suggested that he would fight in the place of his principal. It. Dudley signified of his principal. Dr. Dudley signified

willingness to fight, and the duel

arranged.
The men met near Lexington with the color of the first fire Richardson pistols. On the first fire receased and fell. The ball ranged downward and cut the large artery in the hip. He was fast bleeding to death, and the was fast bleeding to death, and the what a rifle will do, and I know that a pistol is not certain at listance."

Mas late bleeding to death, and the doctor who was present being unable to stop the flow of blood. Dr. Dudley volunteered his assistance to undowhat he had just attempted to do. He went to work to save the life which he tried so hard to take, and was successful. Thomas Metcalfe, one time governor of Kentucky, being challenged to fight a duel and asked to name the weapons, replied after this fashion, and so alarmed his challenger, one George McDuffy of South Carolina, that the latter refused to fight, saying that it was

by reason of the fact that he was "out for blood" all the time, and it was known that when he fought either he or the other man would be killed. The only occasion on which he was challenged was in 1898. lenged was in 1828, when, as previously referred to, he and McDuffy fell at outs. Both were congressmen. McDuf-fy wanted to kill Metcalfe for some insult and sent him a challenge. It was promptly accepted by the Kentuckian, who told the representative of the man from South Carolina that he would fight with rifles, and at only thirty yards. He refused to consider the challenge unless rifles were used.

"That is murder, and not dueling. It is simply barbarous, and I will not fight under those terms.

McDuffy lost his ardor for pattle and udden death and withdrew. The facts sudden death and withdrew. The facts connected with the challenge soon became known, and after that Metcallfe was given a wide berth when quarrels were about to rise.

Not all the duels between Kentuckians were fought in this state. Indiana was a frequent battleground after Kentucky had taken such a firm stand against ducling, and some of the noted encounters took place just across the river from Louisville. The laws of Kentucky began to be so strict and the ng men of the state could not afford against the law to fight, they could escape at once without having to be kept

Lieutenant Roger Hanson of the United States army, fought with Wil-liam Duke in Indiana on Jan. 14, 1848. They had quarreled over some trivial affair and could not settle it except with the blood of one or the other. Hanson was shot in the leg and badly wounded. He nearly died, but finally wounded. He nearly died, but finally recovered, but was lamed for life by the ball fired by Duke, Duke belonged to a famous Kentucky family and was noted for his bravery.

Henry Clay, the famous Kentuckian, who barely missed the presidential chair, fought with Humphrey Marshall on Silver creek, in Indiana, not far from the Kentucky line. Both were wounded and the fight had great influence on the after events of the great Kentuckian's life and career in politics.

Both men were good shots, and it Both men were good snots, and the deems strange that neither was killed. Cook for ten minutes will draw aside, where it will until served. ten paces, and was strictly according to the code.

Another famous duel which involved a Kentuckian was fought outside of the state. William J. Graves accepted the challenge of Jonathan Cilley, both being members of congress at the time, and in the duel which followed Cilley livered in the lower house of congress.

Webb challenged Cilley, who declined and charged no fees. Later Thurston put in a bill for 12½ cents, which was is fee for issuing the warrant. Harrison refused to pay it, as he had coilected no fees. A quarrel arose and both men became very angry.

had begun to do some thinking, and came to the conclusion that it was absurd for prominent men to kill each other over 12½ cents. Sullivan, who was a frontiersman, made a speech, and it was so amusing that the two men who were thirsting for blood laughed and made up.

Cassius M. Clay of Richmond and Robert Wickliffe, jr. They had become enemies, and a meeting was arranged enemies, and a meeting was arranged mear Lexington. Several rounds, were exchanged with pistols, but neither was wounded, and they both left the field of combat as well as when they had come out to fight.

This duel was in 1841, and was one of the last which was fought in this state or between Kentuckians. After that the general sentiment was opposed to duels, and formal meetings were rare. Instead of meeting with seconds and in punctilious fashion, they shot each other on sight, after that old-fashioned code duello had gone out of existence. ---

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### AN ASH WEDNESDAY DINNER

BY CORNELIA C. BEDFORD.



Lent means, so far as the housekeeper is concerned, the substitution of fish for meat throughout a period of forty days. In olden times this abstinence from flesh food was absolute throughout the entire Lenten season, and

in Russia and some other countries, such abstinence is still enforced. While arising from religious custom, the par tial exclusion of meat from the dietatime, we lighten our meals in othe rections, and make a more liberal use of fresh vegetables and the greens and fruits of early spring. Among the first greens in the local market, the watercress is to be found, followed closely by fresh rhubarb; the latter; however, is still rather expensive, as the supply comes from the south. In following out the menu here given those living in inland towns can sub-stitute white, or other similar lake or river fish for shad, while the canned stalks must replace fresh asparague

Cream of Bean Soup Planked Shad. Asparagus on Toast. Cress and Apple Salad. Cheese Crescents, Prune Meringue.

Put one cupful of white pea beans and one-half of a pound of prunes to soak over night, having previously picked over and washed them. In the mishment so severe the grade of the state could not afford grade of the state could not afford grade of the state within the borders of the state, but were forced to cross over into a state where, even if it was against the law to fight, they could estain the law to fight, they could estate without having to be kept and cook very slowly, uncovered, until the mixture is like a thick marmalade. Set this aside to be thick marmalade. Set this aside to be until the cheese is melted.

fresh, cold water, heat slowly and sim-mer half an hour; then drain again and add three pints of fresh boiling water. This will give a more deli-cately flavored soup. Cover and cook slowly until soft enough to press through a sieve; this will take from two to three hours, hence the wisdom in a double boiler, adding to it two slices of onion. When scalded thicken slightly with a tablespoonful of flour, mixed to a paste with one scant table-spoonful of butter. Gradually blend with the soft bean puree, remove the onion, season highly with salt and pepper and return to the double boiler. Cook for ten minutes longer, then

In ordering the fish, direct that the head be removed and the body spl down one side, as for broiling. Was the fish thoroughly and dry with thin cloth. What are called "planked shad boards" are now to be had in most large housefurnishing stores was killed. This duel is given in every important history of that time, and in every treatise on the history of dueling in America. James Webb, who fought with Tom Marshall, wrote editorials in his paper criticising Cilley, who responded with a bitter attack upon Webb in a speech which he delivered in the lower house of congress to matting tacks. At many large roadthick, large enough to hold a gest sized fish and have wire springs to hold the fish in place. Any similar board may be used, replacing the regulation fastenings with doubde-headed matting tacks. At many large roadhouses along the Delaware and Po-tomac rivers the fish are cooked in front of an open fire, but ordinarily we must substitute a very hot oven Colored cooks, who are experts in this line, also use a sauce for basting, the line, also use a sauce for basting, the components of which they jealously conceal. A good combination is one-half of a cupful of water, two table-spoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of Worcestershire or tomato catsup, a drop of tabasco and the rubbing of the little saucepan in which it is kept both men became very angry.

Thurston went to Robert Breckinridge, a member of the first constitutional convention and first speaker of
the house of representatives, insisting
that he convey a challenge to Harrison.
It was all done quickly and without a
chance for anybody to interfere. Jacobus Sullivan acted as second for Harrison, and the place of meeting was arranged. Rifles were chosen and the
principals stood up ready for the shooting to begin. The seconds, however,
had begun to do some thinking, and
came to the conclusion that it was aboven and baste every ten minutes; it will take from twenty-five to forty minutes, according to thickness, and is done when the flesh begins to sepa rate from the bones. For serving, press the potato round the fish on the

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WHITNEY.

board and send board and all to the ing it with an extra amount of the

sauce in a bowl.

The potatoes, after boiling, are to be drained and mashed, adding salt pepper, butter and a few spoonfuls of milk. Turn them into a pasty bag, fitted with a rose-end tube, and press out in the form of roses or rosettes.

When canned asparagus must be used, open the can several hours in advance. Carefully turn its tents into a colander and rinse advance. peatedly with running cold water; then set aside in a cold place. Mash two or three of the broken stalks, add peatedly a cupful and a quarter of milk, and heat slowly: then simmer for five minutes. In a second saucepan melt and mix together one tablespoonful each of butter and flour. Gradually add the milk, stirring until it is a smooth sauce. Season with salt and pepper, and simmer gently for a few minutes. Have ready some thin slices of toast. Arrange on hot platter, moisten with half of the sauce. Take the asparagus from the steamer (where it has been heating for ten minutes), arrange on the toast and pour over it the remainder of the sauce.

bunches. Cut off a full inch of the ends before untying, then open and drop in a pan of cold water. Carefully separate and remove all the nice pieces; drop these in fresh cold water and let crisp for ten minutes or so, then drain and dry on a cloth. One large tart apple will usually be sufficient. Pare and cut it fine, then drop into a bowl of cold water, slightly acidulated with vinegar, to prevent discoloration. Just before serving, range the dried cress in a bo sprinkle the apple (dried on a cloth) over it, and pour over all a French dressing, made with one-half of a tea-

Watercress usually comes to market

used for the dessert. Slice it, of squares and toast slightly. On square put a few spoonfuls of the prune puree. Whip the whites of two eggs to a soft froth, add three table-spoonfuls of sifted powdered sugar, and beat to a very stiff froth. over the prunes, dust each piece with of an early start. After pulping, set aside until needed, or finish at once, according to time. Heat a pint of milk final cooking may be done after the dinner is begun.

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CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Oct. 9th, 1904.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 6 for Denver and East. 8:50 A.M.
No. 2 for Denver and East. 3:15 P.M.
No. 4 for Denver and East. 5:06 P.M.
No. 11 for Ogden and local points. 6:06 P.M.
No. 10 for Heber, Provo and
Marysvale 8:00 A.M.
No. 8 for Provo and Eureka 5:09 P.M.
No. 8 for Ogden and West. 11:40 P.M.
No. 1 for Ogden and West. 11:45 P.M.
No. 5 for Ogden and West. 11:45 P.M.
No. 5 for Ogden and West. 11:45 A.M.
No. 102 for Park City. 8:16 A.M.
No. 112 for Bingham 8:10 A.M.
No. 114 for Bingham 8:00 P.M.
ADDITUS CALTER LITY ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 12 from Ogden and local No. 12 from Ogden and local points
points
No. 5 from Denver and East. 10:25 A.M.
No. 1 from Denver and East. 1:25 P.M.
No. 3 from Denver and East. 1:25 P.M.
No. 3 from Denver and East. 1:30 P.M.
No. 9 from Heber, Provo and
Marysvale 6:00 P.M.
No. 6 from Ogden and West. 3:05 P.M.
No. 2 from Ogden and West. 3:05 P.M.
No. 7 from Eureka and Provo. 16:06 A.M.
No. 101 from Park City 5:15 P.M.
No. 101 from Bingham 10:50 A.M.
No. 115 from Bingham 5:40 P.M.

PERFECT DINING CAR SERVICE. All trains except Nos. 1 to 6 stop at ntermediate points. Ticket office, Dooly Block. 'Phone 206.
I. A. BENTON, G. A. P. D.



TIME TABLE

San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Co. DEPART

From Oregon Short Line Depot. Sait Lake For Provo, Lehi, Fairfield, Mer-cur, Nephi and Sanpete Valley 8:40 a m For Garfield Beach, Tooler, Stockton, Mammoth, Eureka 7-45 a m and Silver City

For Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Juab, Milford, Frisco, Calliente and intermediate point.

ARRIVE From Provo, American Fork,
Lehi, Juab, Milfori, Frisco,
Caliente and intermediate 9:45 a m
points
From Provo, Lehi, Fairfield,
Mercur and Sanpete Valley 5:35 p m
Rallway points
From Silver City, Maromoth,
Eureka, Stockton, Toocle and 5:35 p m
Garfield Beach

\* Daily.

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City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

Telephone 250.

E. W. GILLETT, Gen. Pass, Agt.

J. L. MOORE, District Passenger Agent.



Time Table IN EFFECT

DEC. 4th, 1904 ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco, Chicago, St. 8:40 a m Louis, Omaka: and Denver .... 8:40 a m From Ogden and intermediate 9:29 a m From Ogden, Cache Valley and 11:55 a m From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas Clty, Omaha, Denver 4:45 p m and San Francisco From Ogden, Cache Valley, St. Anthony, Portland and San 7:40 p m Francisco

DEPART. For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. 7:00 a m Denver Louis For Ogden, Portland, St. Anthony, San Francisco and intermediate points

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis 1:10 p m For Ogden, Cache Valley, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. 5:45 p m Louis and Chicago

Salt Lake and Ogden Railway. Time Table in Effect Sept. 6, 1904. Leave Salt Lake 6:30 and 9 a. m., 3:30

und 5:30 p. m. Leave Farmington and Lagoon %30 and 0 a. m., 4:30 and 6:30 p. m. Extra trains at 11 a. m. and 1:30 p.m. on Sundays and Holidays. A. D. PIERSON, Gen'l. Pass. Agt. J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt. Office 161 Main Street.

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